

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY



The Bombay Beggars Act, 1945

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

for the year 1955-56

PRINTED AT THE YERAUDA PRESS, POONA

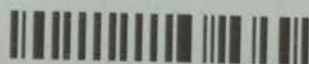
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Government of Bombay

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Annual Administration Report on the Working of
the Bombay Beggars Act, 1945 for the Year
1955-56



POONA

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Poona, 16th July, 1956.

From

SHRI D. V. KULKARNI,
M.A., M.Sc. (Columbia), Dip. S.S.A.,
Chief Inspector of Certified Institutions,
State of Bombay,
POONA.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Home Department,
BOMBAY.

*Subject :—Administration Report on the working of the
Bombay Beggars Act for the year 1955-56.*

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the report on the working of the Bombay Beggars Act for the year ended 31st March 1956.

Personnel

2. Shri D. V. Kulkarni held the post of the Chief Inspector of Certified Institutions substantively throughout the year except for the period from 1st April 1955 to 7th April 1955 when he was on leave and from 19th August 1955 to 15th October 1955 when he went abroad, to attend the first Congress on Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders organized by the United Nations in Geneva.

During this period Shri G. N. Harshe, Inspector of Certified Schools, officiated as Chief Inspector of Certified Institutions.

Shri N. Rama Iyer held the post of Inspector of Certified Institutions substantively throughout the year except for the period from 10th May 1955 to 9th August 1955 and for the period from 30th November 1955 to 15th February 1956. During the leave period of Shri N. Rama Iyer the charge was with the Chief Inspector of Certified Institutions as nobody was appointed to officiate as Inspector of Certified Institutions.

Scope of work

3. The Bombay Beggars Act continued to be in operation in the following areas.

(a) The town and island of Bombay.

(b) The part of Thana Taluka which is encircled by the Bassein-Thana creek including the territorial waters appertaining thereto.

(c) The limits of Railway lands from a point immediately beyond the Thana Railway Station to the Kalyan Railway Station inclusive on the Central Railway and

(d) The limits of the Railway lands from a point immediately beyond the Bhayandar Railway Station to the Virar Railway Station inclusive on the Western Railway.

(e) The limits of Municipal Borough of Bandra, Parle, Andheri and Kurla and the Municipal districts of Ghatkopar, Kiroli and Juhu and the under-mentioned 28 villages of the Bombay Suburban District:

(1) Bandiwali, (2) Chembur, (3) Vadawli, (4) Ambivali, (5) Chakala, (6) Trombay, (7) Bapnala, (8) Brahmanwada, (9) Mandala, (10) Man Khurd, (11) Man Budruk, (12) Mulgaon, (13) Vesava, (14) Madh, (15) Devnar, (16) Borle, (17) Mahul, (18) Anik, (19) Kole-Kalyan, (20) Marol, (21) Mohili, (22) Maravali, (23) Mogre, (24) Shahr, (25) Nanala, (26) Saki, (27) Asalpe (Aspa) and (28) Kondivate.

Arrests

4. During the year under report 2,547 persons were arrested for begging as against 1,827 persons taken charge of during the previous year under the provisions of the Bombay Beggars Act. The number of persons arrested and admitted in the Receiving Centre, Chembur, together with those who were still under trial at the end of the previous year (235) totalled 2,832 as against 2,055 during the previous year. Out of these persons, 1,039 persons (811 males and 228 females) were ordered to be detained in Certified Institutions under the provisions of the Bombay Beggars Act by the Presidency Magistrate, Kurla as against 901 persons ordered to be detained in the previous year. Thus there is an appreciable rise in the number of arrests as well as in the number of detentions as compared with the previous year. The rise in the number of arrests is 39.4 per cent whereas the rise in the number of detentions comes to 15.3 per cent.

Owing to the construction of new dormitories at the Receiving Centre, Chembur, accommodation for about 650 beggars on remand has now been made available at the Receiving Centre. Besides a full-time officer has been placed in charge of this Receiving Centre which consists of two sections one for males and the other for females. The new officer took charge of the Male section on 1st July 1955 and of the female section from 21st October 1955. Thus, constituting the Receiving Centre as a major institution and appointing a separate officer in charge for this Receiving Centre with status equivalent to that of a Superintendent is a most welcome development in the functioning of the Beggars Scheme during the year under report. This has added one more major institution directly run by Government in Bombay and the arrest of beggars could be speeded up correspondingly in view of the larger accommodation now available for cases on remand.

At the end of the year there were 606 cases of beggars pending and of the persons involved in these cases 425 were in custody, 105 were bailed out and 76 were under treatment in hospitals. The Court has decided 2,226 cases during the year under report as against 1,726 disposed of during the previous year. Thus there is an all-round rise in the activity in the working of the Bombay Beggars Act.

Begging is declared as a cognizable offence under the Bombay Beggars Act and Appendix II gives an idea as to how the cases of beggars brought before the Court have been disposed of.

5. Beggars rounded up by the police under the Bombay Beggars Act are first admitted on remand in the Receiving Centre where their cases are studied,

medical aid is given and they are sorted out into different categories according to their physical and mental condition. In several cases beggars taken charge of are found to be in an impoverished state of health and many of them suffering from communicable diseases.

As a consequence their physical requirements have to be attended to first and at the same time the case-work aspect of these unfortunate people cannot be neglected. Thus, the authorities of the Receiving Centre conduct detailed enquiries into their social histories and antecedents with the object of placing before the Court their considered views regarding the treatment programme most suitable for the individual concerned with a view to their eventual rehabilitation as useful citizens in society.

If the Court is satisfied from the circumstances of the case that the person declared as a beggar is not likely to beg again or his relatives could look after him and stand surety for his abstaining from begging, the beggar is released after due admonition on bond.

Full advantage is taken of the provisions contained in the Act for the release of the beggars after due admonition and very often reconciliation is brought about between the beggars and their relatives living in rural and up-country areas and the beggars are restored to their homes in cases where rehabilitation is possible.

But destitute beggars who have no homes where they could be sent to, need institutional care and treatment. Able-bodied professional beggars who have lost contact with their homes need training in a craft or industry while under institutional treatment, so that habits of work could be inculcated in them with a view to facilitating their release, keeping in view their need for securing employment and ultimate rehabilitation. Rehabilitation arrangements particularly in respect of destitute female beggars are often beset with many difficulties. Treatment has to be prescribed according to different age groups and especially in the case of female beggars, sufficient protection has to be extended to those who are likely to fall into moral danger. Thus in actual working, the Bombay Beggars Act is found to be an over all piece of Legislation capable of offering solution to many other social evils found current in Society.

6. Disabled, crippled and old and infirm beggars, and beggars who are blind, deaf and dumb and those suffering from leprosy and lunacy need specialized treatment in institutions and accordingly commitment orders are obtained from the Court in favour of the various categories of institutions mentioned in Appendix I.

7. As stated in paragraph 4 above, a full-time officer was placed in-charge of the Receiving Centre for Males and Females at Chembur, and the Superintendent, Beggars Home for Males, Worli, and the Lady Superintendent, Beggars Home for Females, Chembur were relieved of their duties of being in partial charge of the Receiving Centre for Males and the Receiving Centre for Females on 1st July 1955 and 21st October 1955 respectively. Thus the Receiving Centre, Chembur is now functioning with its full complement of staff and buildings to cater for the immediate needs of those taken charge of and requiring remand arrangements. The provision of necessary amenities to the newly constructed dormitories such as electric lights and other sanitary arrangements are still in progress.

The male and female beggars are kept in separate dormitories specially constructed for the purpose. With the co-operation of the Police, selective

arrests are made as usual, and very often the Officer-in-Charge of the Receiving Centre or his staff accompany the police squad. The beggars ordered to be detained in institutions are sent to the respective institutions.

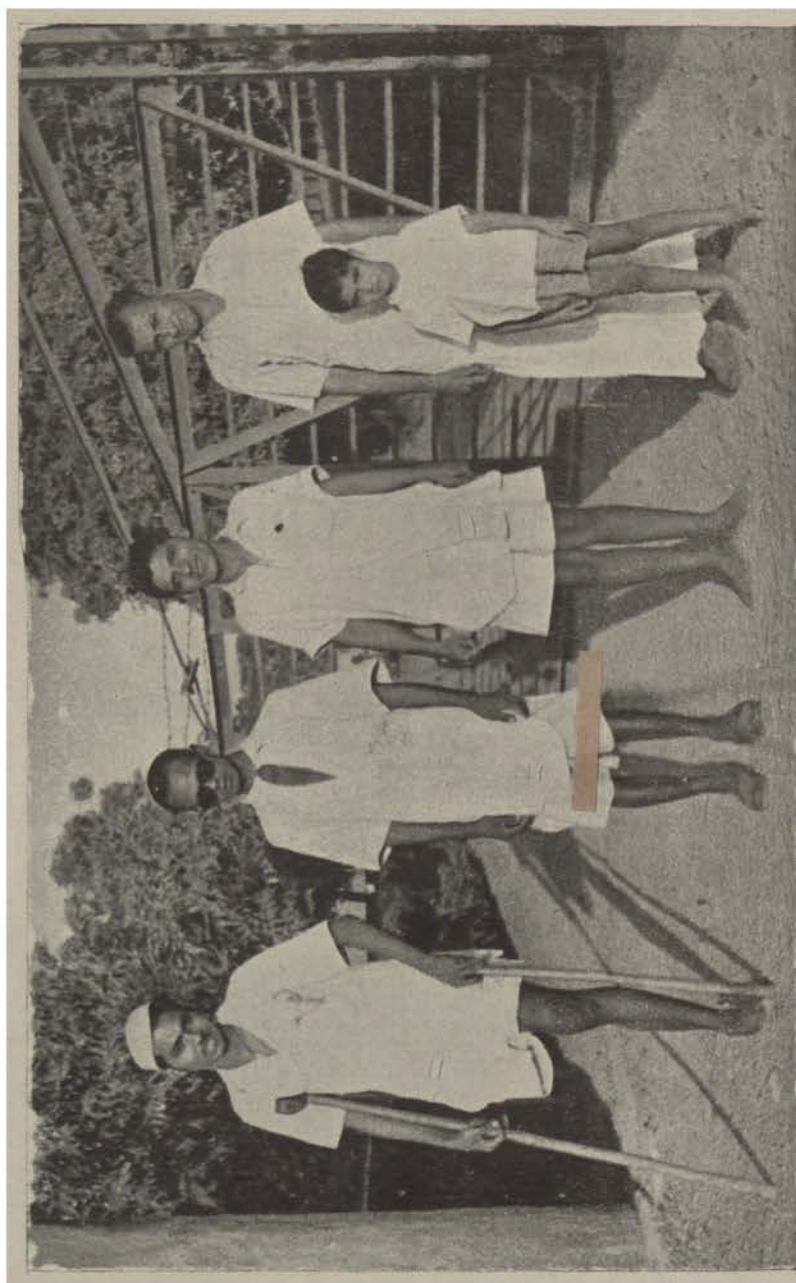
8. Appendix III gives an idea of the classification of beggars who were admitted in Certified Institutions according to their physical and mental conditions. Out of the 1,039 beggars detained in different Certified Institutions 400 male persons and 87 females were able-bodied and the rest were physically or mentally handicapped in one way or other. The percentage of the able-bodied is 47 as against 42.06 of the previous year whereas the percentage of physically and mentally handicapped beggars detained in the different Institutions comes to 53 as against 57.94 of the previous year. Needless to say that the training arrangements and treatment programme in the different institutions have to be in accord with the needs of the different types of persons ordered for detention.

9. Appendix III-A gives an idea of the classification of beggars according to different age-groups. Out of 1,039 beggars detained in Certified Institutions the largest number comes from the age-group of 41 and above. Comparatively, the number of beggars within the age group of 16 to 25 is far less than those within the age groups of 26 to 40 and 41 and above. As many as 127 beggars within the age group of 16 to 25 are admitted during the year under report, the percentage of which works at 12.22 as against 13.43 of the previous year. The majority of the male beggars and the majority of the female beggars come from within the age group of 41 and above.

10. Out of the total number of 1,039 beggars detained during the year under report, 837 persons were admitted for the first time and 202 for the second and subsequent offences. The percentage of recidivism during the year under report works out to 19.44 (202 persons) as against 14.54 (131 persons) of the previous year (Please see Appendices IV and V). These figures show that a larger number of persons have been arrested again for begging from among those who have been released on licence or on expiry of their detention period from the Certified Institutions.

11. Appendix VI gives the statistics of the domicile of beggars detained in Certified Institutions in the State of Bombay during the year under report. Of the 1,039 persons under detention, 645 beggars belonged to the State of Bombay, while the remaining 394 had their domicile outside the State of Bombay. The percentage of outsiders coming from places other than the State of Bombay works out to 38.00 as against 42.84 per cent of the previous year. The percentage of outsiders being arrested as beggars is gradually decreasing as can be seen from the figures of the last two years.

Year.	Per cent.
1953-54	65.64
1954-55	42.84
1955-56	38.00



Receiving Centre, Chembur—Different types of Beggars have different treatment.

In spite of the decrease, there is still a large percentage of beggars hailing from outside the State of Bombay, and being detained in the institutions in the State of Bombay under the provisions of the Bombay Beggars Act.

In most of the States there is as yet no Legislation similar to the Bombay Beggars Act, 1945 and thus the transfer of beggars from this State to other States is not possible on a reciprocal basis as a result of which the rehabilitation of beggars on a regional basis constitutes a problem. That is why it has been suggested in the previous two reports that the problem of beggary needs to be tackled on a countrywide basis.

It is worth mentioning in this connection that the Government of West Bengal has agreed to the transfer of beggars on a reciprocal basis.

Institutions

12. Appendix I gives the names of the Receiving Centres and Institutions certified under the Bombay Beggars Act as stood on 31st March 1956. During the year under report the Receiving Centre for Males and the Receiving Centre for Females have been treated as one institution consisting of two sections only, one for males and the other for females. Thus there are 19 institutions at the end of the year under report for the working of the Bombay Beggars Act.

Certification of two more private institutions the T. B. Sanatorium, Arangaon, District Ahmednagar, and the Mahila Seva Gram, Poona, is under consideration as there are no institutions under the Bombay Beggars Act for cases suffering from T. B., and for women needing commitment to an agency in the field of moral welfare. The following institutions call for special remarks and are, therefore, dealt with at some length:—

13. *Receiving Centre for Males and Females, Chembur*:—During the year under report 1,920 male beggars and 627 female beggars have been arrested under the Bombay Beggars Act and admitted in the Receiving Centre as against 1,157 male beggars and 670 female beggars during the previous year.

As the Receiving Centre forms the pivot of the whole Scheme and the beggars arrested under the provisions of the Act are first brought to the Receiving Centre and kept there pending the disposal of their cases by the Court, the success of the work under the Beggars Scheme depends to a considerable extent on the proper functioning of this institution.

Pre-court inquiries have to be completed promptly and the inmates have to be kept under observation and study so that proper recommendations could be placed before the court for the passage of appropriate orders in each case. Apart from this, beggars taken charge of do suffer from various ailments and medical work has to be organized properly. The following position reported by the Officer-in-Charge, Receiving Centre, Chembur will give an indication of the extent of work to be carried out in this connection.

“Many inmates who suffer from various diseases have to be treated. The inmates are very unclean, under-fed and suffer from various diseases. The Receiving Centre has a T. B. ward as well as a Leprosy Section. Apart

from these two important sections there is a general ward also. Regarding the general ward I would like to quote the following figures:—

S. No.	Name of the Disease.	No. of patients treated.		
		Indoor.	Out-door.	Total.
1	Diseases of Gastro-Intestinal system ...	625	63	688
2	Diseases of infectious fever ...	3	..	
3	Diseases of Respiratory system ...	244	118	362
4	Diseases of muscles and connective tissues ...	18	...	18
5	Syphilis and Venereal Diseases ...	27	1	28
6	Diseases of nervous system ...	33	11	44
7	Skin diseases ...	79	...	79
8	Diseases of tooth ...	33	...	33
9	Diseases of blood ...	65	...	65
10	Diseases of joint ...	99	...	99
11	Diseases of nose ...	195	2	197
12	Diseases of parasites ...	115	49	164
13	Diseases of eye ...	35	1	36
14	Injuries ...	15	3	18
15	Inflammation of skin diseases ...	121	13	134
16	Lymphatic Glands disease ...	47		51
17	Allerectic diseases ...	83	24	107
18	Diseases of ear ...	37	37	74
19	Diseases of kidney ...	3	1	4
20	Other diseases ...	74	9	83
Total ...		1,951	336	2,287

It will be clear from the statistics given above how the medical unit of the Receiving Centre has to be vigilant. The daily average number of indoor patients is 27.7, while the daily average of out-door is 82.3. In fact the average number of in-door patients would have been much more had we the facility of beds. Both the sections (T. B. and General Ward) are always more than full.

During the year under report 18 patients expired from this institution out of which 12 were under-trials and six were detained. Out of them four persons have died in outside hospitals while the remaining expired in our wards. Most of the patients who expired were suffering from T. B., and chronic diseases at an advanced stage.

All the patients are given extra food according to medical prescription like eggs, sweet limes, bananas, loaf and butter, milk every day and mutton twice a week.

T. B. patients get admission in the group of T. B. Hospitals of the Bombay Municipal Corporation at Sewri. During the year under report two important operations of Lobectomy were done. Wherever necessary blood transfusion was also done, paying appreciable charges for the same. The patients who were operated, I am glad to report were cured and have now been released. Nine T. B. patients are still under treatment in the Group of T. B. Hospitals at Sewri.

It is generally noted that mal-nutrition and gastro-intestinal are very commonly found among these patients.

The leprosy patients get D. D. S. Tablets and whenever necessary they are sent to Acworth Leprosy Home, Matunga, Bombay for further treatment.

The inmates from the Female Receiving Centre are treated by the W. B. M. S. Class III Officer, of the Female Beggars Home, Chembur.

During the year under report both the medical officers were sent for training at J. J. Group of Hospitals to study the treatment programme of venereal diseases.

There is a Visiting B. M. S. Class II Medical Officer, who visits usually twice a week and makes valuable suggestions. The new hospital built for the Female Receiving Centre is getting ready and will soon be complete for occupation.

The D. D. T. Squad of the Municipality periodically sprays D. D. T. or fumigates the area. However, to make the service regular, it is essential that our institution should have its own D. D. T. unit. The diet is checked every day by the Medical Officer."

14. *Beggars Home for Males, Worli.*—At the close of the previous year this institution had a population of 200. During the course of the year under report there were 214 admissions including beggar inmates transferred from other institutions. No less than 137 inmates were released from this institution during the year under report. 64 inmates were also transferred away from the institution to other institutions to facilitate their getting training in different occupations suitable to their condition. Allowing for deaths and escapes the number of inmates at this institution at the end of the year under report stood at 194. The institution is well-conducted with adequate medical facilities, arrangements for training in industries, recreational activities and literacy classes under the Adult Education Scheme for the benefit of the inmates.

Another interesting development of the institution in the course of the year under report is that a canteen has been started by the inmates themselves under the personal supervision of the Superintendent on co-operative lines and the inmates are making purchases of their every day requirements such as bidis, cigarettes and tea from the canteen.

15. *Beggars Home for Females, Chembur.*—The population of the Home was 264 in the beginning of the year. 222 inmates were newly admitted in this institution while 202 inmates were released and 108 inmates transferred to other institutions. This mostly accounts for the drop in the number of inmates to 175 at the close of the year.

16. *Beggars Home for Males, Visapur.*—It will be found from Appendix XI that there were 471 inmates in the beginning of the year but the number of inmates fell down to 318 towards the end of the year under report. The fall in the number of inmates is mainly due to the lesser number of admissions as against the larger number of releases.

The institution has a maximum capacity for 500 inmates with facilities for giving training to the inmates in various crafts and industries. This institution has two Sub-Homes—one at Ghaipatwadi, Taluka Shrigonda and the other at Undirgaon, Taluka Shrirampur. The Sub-Home at Ghaipatwadi has a vast area of about 460 acres of land. The Sub-Home has been placed in charge of an Officer-in-charge with an agricultural assistant, four guards and an engine driver to assist him in developing the farm with the help of inmates' labour. During the year under report sisal suckers have been supplied by this institution to the following agencies to the extent shown against each.

	Number.
(a) Forest Department, Shrigonda Range ...	16,000
(b) Director of Agriculture, West Bengal ...	14,260
(c) Rural Development Scheme sponsored by the Tata Trust.	1,000
Total ...	<u>31,260</u>

Towards the end of the year an experimental measure to supply milk to other institutions in the Juvenile and Beggars Department with a view to economising the expenditure and obtaining quality products was started at this Sub-Home by purchasing 12 cows from Saurashtra and arrangements for supply of milk from this institution to other sister institutions in the Department are also made. The herd consists of 24 pure bred animals.

17. *Leprosy Hospital, Pui.*—The Leprosy Hospital, Pui, though originally meant for providing accommodation for statutory beggars taken charge of under the provisions of the Bombay Beggars Act was later on notified under the Indian Leprosy Act and is under the administrative control of the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay. The Hospital had a population of 101 under the Bombay Beggars Act at the end of the previous year whereas the number of statutory beggars at the close of the year stood at 111.

18. *Lady Dhunbai Jehangir Home for the Destitute, Bombay.*—Old and infirm, disabled and crippled beggars are admitted in the Lady Dhunbai Jehangir Home for the Destitute. The population of the Home in the beginning of the year was 277 whereas towards the end of the year under report it went down to 210. 179 statutory beggars were newly admitted in the institution during the year as per commitment orders passed by the Court while 39 beggars were transferred to this home from other institutions. As against this 208 beggars were released from the institution on expiry of the detention period 31 beggars were released either on licence under section 20 of the Bombay Beggars Act or conditionally under section 401, Criminal Procedure Code and 31 beggars were transferred to other institutions. The Lady Dhunbai Jehangir Home for the Destitute is the biggest private institution certified under section 11 of the Bombay Beggars Act, and is at the same time one of the best conducted institutions under the Beggars Scheme, admitting upto a maximum of 300

beggars of both sexes. Since there has been a reduction in the arrest of female beggars under the provisions of the Bombay Beggars Act the number of commitments of female beggars to the Lady Dhunbai Jehangir Home has not kept pace with the number of vacancies that occurred during the course of the year.

19. *Beggars Home, Virar.*—This institution had 27 beggar inmates at the beginning of the year and the number went upto 56 towards the end of the year under report. This institution is intended for accommodating blind beggars. Plans and estimates for the construction of a self-contained dormitory with bathing and sanitary arrangements for the blind inmates are under preparation. A visiting Medical Officer has been appointed for this institution with a full-time compounder to help the Visiting Medical Officer in his work.

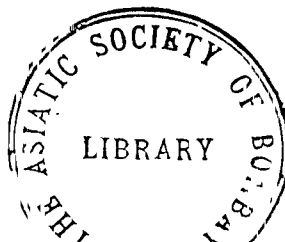
Planning for rehabilitation of beggar inmates and organization of Industries on that account

20. The inmates of the Beggars Homes in the State of Bombay come from all parts of the country. They speak different languages, some are deaf and dumb, some are disabled or crippled and some are blind or physically or mentally handicapped while others including even the able-bodied persons do not settle down to institutional life easily. Accustomed as they are to a wandering and irresponsible life, strenuous efforts are required to organize crafts and industries in the institutions with a view to give training to these inmates. But unless various trades and industries are started in the institutions the beggars ordered for detention cannot be imparted proper training and their habits improved by straightening them while under training by a course of discipline, keeping in view their need for employment on release and eventual rehabilitation in society. With this object in view, various trades and crafts are organized in the institutions.

Appendix VIII gives the list of industries and the different kinds of vocational training imparted in the institutions. However, a brief account of some of the industries in the different major institutions is given here by way of elucidation.

21. *Receiving Centre, Chembur.*—Since the stay of the inmates in the Receiving Centre is naturally short, it is not possible to introduce major industries in this institution. However, efforts have been made to introduce suitable occupations that would keep the inmates occupied for a while till their cases are disposed by the Court. With this object in view simple occupations such as spinning, bamboo work, weaving, book-binding, paper work, agriculture and gardening, tailoring and burud work have been introduced on a small scale and the revenue realized from each occupation is given below :

	Rs.	a.	p.
(a) Agriculture and Gardening	...	27	0 6
(b) Bamboo work	...	175	10 3
(c) Weaving	...	28	14 0
(d) Paper flower making	...	100	14 0
(e) Book-binding	...	207	4 0
(f) Tailoring	...	22	0 6
(g) Miscellaneous	...	21	9 0
Total	...	583	4 3



22. Beggars Home for Females, Chembur is primarily designed to accommodate able-bodied female beggars with a view to training them in crafts and useful occupations. The following gives an idea of the progress made by the institution in the various industries :

Name.	Average number of inmates employed.	Income.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
(a) Weaving—	17			
By sale		...	426	9 6
By supply to institution		...	2,436	2 6
			2,862	12 0
(b) Tailoring—	16			
By sale		...	2,976	11 0
By supply to institution		...	510	1 6
			3,486	12 6
(c) Clay modelling—	6			
By sale		...	505	12 0
(d) Brooms and Coir making—	12			
By sale		...	390	1 0
By supply to the institution		...	70	8 0
			460	9 0
(e) Knitting and Spinning—	10			
By sale		...	612	3 6
(f) Agriculture and Gardening—	22			
By supply to institution		...	2,120	14 0
(g) Laundry—	8			
By wages earned		...	138	3 0
By supply to institution		...	173	3 0
			311	6 0
(h) Cane and fibre work by blind female inmates—	10			
By sale		...	56	1 0
By supply to institution		...	7	0 0
			63	1 0
(i) Outside employment	7	...	393	0 0
Grand Total	...	10,816	6	0

Towards the end of the year installation of electric pumps has been sanctioned and the work may be taken up shortly by the Executive Engineer, Electrical Division, Bombay, and the whole of the cultivable land in the institution would be under the growth of various vegetable crops.

23. *Beggars Home for Males, Worli.*—Tailoring, Weaving, Laundry work and Burud work are some of the industries that are organized in the Beggars Home for Males, Worli. The following gives an idea of the progress made by the institution in these industries during the year under report :

Name.	Average No. of inmates employed.	Income.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
(a) Tailoring	30	...	3,465	7 0
(b) Weaving	30	...	2,029	11 3
(c) Laundry	9	...	284	10 6
(d) Burud Work	5	...	37	15 0
Grand Total		...	5,817	11 9

It is worth mentioning here that many of the Government Departments place their orders with our institutions often through the Director of Industries. The Aarey Milk Colony placed part of the orders for stitching of clothes for its employees with the Beggars Home for Males, Worli as a result of which the tailoring section fetched a revenue of Rs. 3,465-7-0 as against a revenue of Rs. 2,173-12-0 of the previous year.

In addition to these intra-mural industries reliable and well-behaved beggar inmates are sent for outside work.

24. *The Beggars Home for Males, Visapur.*—It is a major institution with capacity for 500 inmates. Various industries have been organized in this institution primarily with the object of giving training to the inmates and also for supplies to be made to the same institution and two other sister institutions in the Department as well as for sale to the public. With regard to agriculture food grains to the extent of Rs. 4,314-2-9 have been raised during the year under report. But for the vagaries of the monsoon the yield from the crops would have been almost double.

Weaving Section.—As a result of introduction of six automatic looms in the weaving section, the position of weaving of hospital bed-sheets and saree-weaving was considerably improved. Part of the orders received for supply of hospital bed-sheets received from the various Medical Officers in-charge of Government Hospitals in the State was diverted to this institution and these supplies have been made satisfactorily. The sarees, towels, C. W. cloth etc., produced in this section were mostly supplied to other sister institutions in the Department such as Receiving Centre, Chembur, Beggars Home for Females, Chembur, Beggars Home for Males, Worli, and Certified Schools at Mundhawa, Jambul, Sholapur and Sirur. In addition, the clothings required

for the inmates for the same institutions were also woven in the weaving section. The revenue of this section for the year under report is as below:—

		Rs.
Cash and book adjustments	...	13,755
Supplies made to the same institution	...	5,905

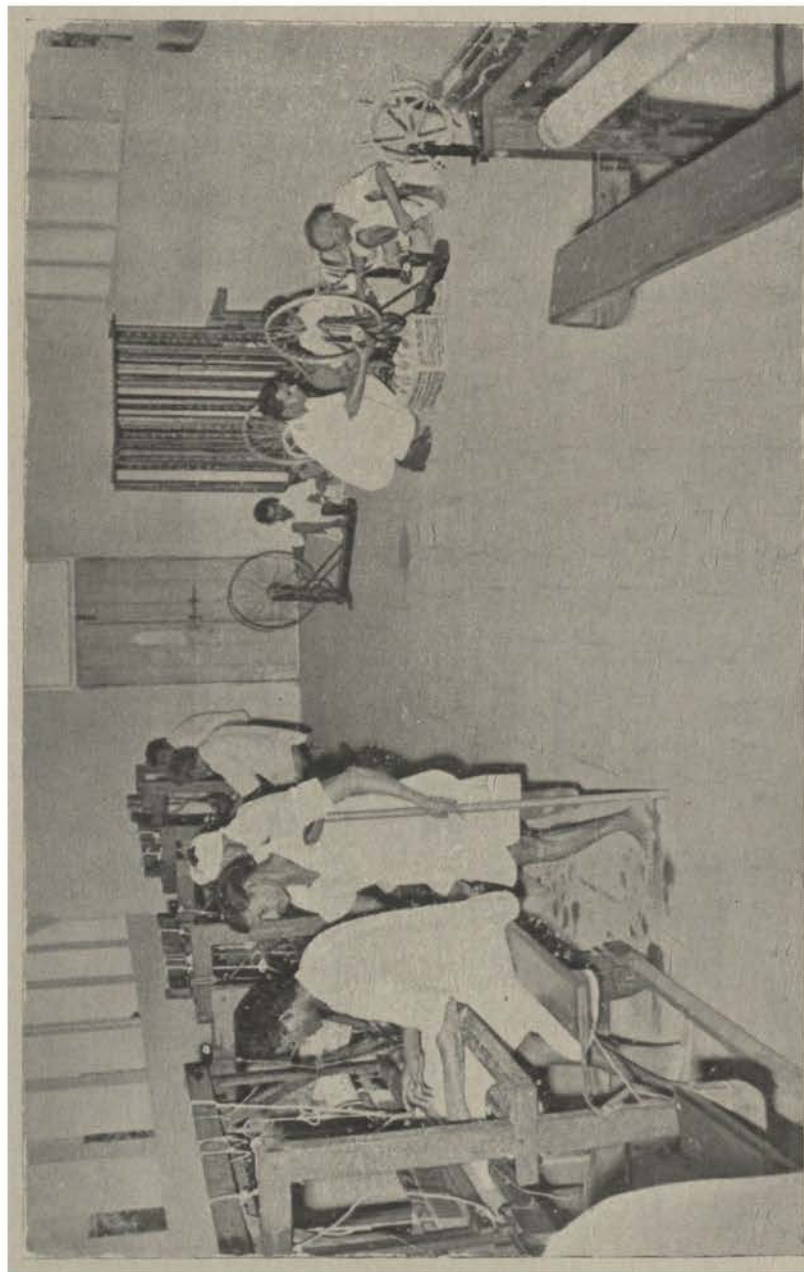
Tailoring Section:—Private orders are accepted. Clothing articles such as jumpers, full pants, bush coats, etc., are stitched. Cutting is taught to some selected inmates. Besides, institutional orders are executed. Button making is a sub-section of this Work-shop. Generally, crippled and old and infirm inmates are given this work. The revenue fetched by this section is as below:—

		Rs.
Cash	...	4,840
Supplies made to the same institution	...	2,079

Carpentry, Smithy and Cane-work.—This section is very useful from the stand-point of giving training to inmates so that they succeed in getting employment outside on release. The introduction of Fancy time-piece cases was a special feature of this year, as there were orders for the same from members of the public. Besides, the section was busy throughout the year in executing the furniture orders received from the Receiving Centre, Chembur, and Beggars Home for Females, Chembur. Weaving Looms required for the Babawadi institution were prepared by this section. The carpentry instructor was sent to Sarva-Seva Sangh, Wardha, for learning the art of manufacture of "Amber Charkha". This work will be started on approval of the Amber Charakha scheme by Government. Blind inmates are taught cane weaving, Tinning, repairing of utensils and smithy work are also carried on to the extent of supplies required for the same institution. This section fetched a revenue of Rs. 4,137 including Rs. 790 in respect of supplies made to the same institution.

Leather Industry.—Foot wear industry is carried on both with a view to make supplies to the members of the guards force in the Department and also for sale to the public. This section carried out work to the extent of Rs. 1,156 including supplies of Pathani chappals made to the guards of the same institution valued at Rs. 381.

Several other crafts such as laundry work, oil pressing industry (Tel-ghani), brick making, dyeing, book-binding, painting, clay modelling are taught to the inmates. The laundry section carried out work to the extent of Rs. 680. Two Nutan ghanis have been installed in the institution and sweet oil prepared by this section is supplied to the Yeravda Industrial School, Poona, Certified Schools at Mundhawa, Sirur, Sholapur, Jambul and to the Beggars Home for Males, Worli. This section carried out work to the extent of Rs. 2,335. The silt available from the adjoining Visapur Tank is used for brick making. This industry is still in an experimental stage and the instructions given by the Ceramic Chemist to the Government of Bombay are being followed. The dyeing industry has been started newly during the year, and all the yarn required for the weaving section of the institution is now dyed in the institution itself.



The crippled beggars at work at the Lady Dhunbai Jehangir
Home for the Destitute (Weaving Section).

The services of an instructor were secured from the All India Khadi Board and a full-fledged spinning section was started during the year under report. A *pinjan* machine was purchased from Ahmedabad to speed up the carding process. At present a dozen charkhas are working.

Book-binding, clay-modelling and painting are also carried on by way of minor crafts so that the inmates who have special aptitude for this work are given proper training.

The total value of work comes to Rs. 39,201-2-9.

25. *Beggars Colony for Leprosy Patients, Pw.*—This institution though financed by this Department is under the administrative control of the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay. Steps are in progress for raising the capacity of this institution from 200 to 300 inmates. The institution owns 16 acres of land of which 10 acres are cultivable. About 50 inmates are engaged in agriculture and vegetable gardening. Other industries, such as poultry farming, spinning and weaving, tailoring and carpentry are in progress.

Poultry Farming.—There are 23 hens and 5 cocks on the farm, out of which 19 are Rhode Islands. About 70 eggs are produced from the farm per month, which are utilized for the inmates in place of mutton. This scheme is gradually progressing.

Spinning and Weaving.—19 inmates are engaged in this section and they have produced 940 yards of hand-loom khadi cloth and 63 sarees each of 8 yards during the year under report.

The cloth which is produced is utilised for the inmates of this institution.

Agriculture and Vegetable Gardening.—About 50 inmates are engaged in this scheme and the yield from the farm comes to 300 maunds of paddy and 144 seers of Moog.

Also 144 seers of leafy vegetables and 2,154 seers of other types (i. e. Gavara Dudhi, Dodka, Padwal, Bhendi, Ghosala, etc.) were produced during the year under report.

The crops and vegetables raised are utilized for institutional consumption.

Tailoring.—There are three inmate-tailors in this Institution, who produced 186 pants, 273 half shirts, 61 polkas, 29 pillow covers and 18 mattress covers during the year under report. The articles prepared are used for the benefit of the inmates.

Carpentry.—The help of two inmates who know carpentry is taken for institutional work such as repairing of cots of inmates and other general repairing work.

26. *Lady Dhunbai Jehangir Home for the Destitute, Bombay:* Old and infirm, crippled and disabled beggar inmates are accommodated in this institution. The crippled are kept at work in this institution and various trades are taught to them. The following extract from the report of the Lady Superintendent of the institution will be illustrative of the position.

“Out of a maximum of 300 old, infirm, sick and crippled inmates we now have over 200 working daily. It is a joy to hear the inmates come and ask for work instead of their sitting around with nothing to do. The industries are as follows:

Weaving.—We are self-supporting for all clothing except sarees but last month with the help of the Social Welfare Board, Delhi, we have purchased

saree looms and so in the near future we hope to become self-supporting for all clothing. There are now 10 employed full-time in this Department.

Tailoring.—We have three treadle machines and during this year one hand sewing machine was added so as to enable young crippled boys to be taught this trade. Many of our young boys have old polio deformities and so we trust that by knowing tailoring and cutting they will at a future day be able to support themselves. All the shirts, pants, blouses etc., are now stitched on the premises and we also have been able to obtain some outside orders.

Lace Tatting.—This type of work has been in great demand throughout the year and we have had as many as 8 boys constantly working to try to cope with the orders. From 1 ball of thread costing Rs. 1-8-0 the patient can earn Rs. 3-8-0 in 3-4 days.

Pillow Making.—In this Department we use khadi scraps from the tailoring department, tease them back to cotton and use them for stuffing pillows for the hospital. Also we make 'Nadis (cords), from scraps from the weaving department. It is mostly old men who help here.

Sewing and Knitting.—A good standard is being maintained here and we also have good sale for our goods. Again, the inmates receive the profits.

Safety Pin Bunching.—96 inmates are working bunching pins. We have obtained this work from a firm in the city and our output meantime is 800 gross bunches per week. From the money paid to us we pay all the workers in this Department and do not take it from our capitation grant. This work has been made very simple and without counting or expending much energy we have a complete bunch of pins. In this department age or deformity makes no difference, all can be fully occupied.

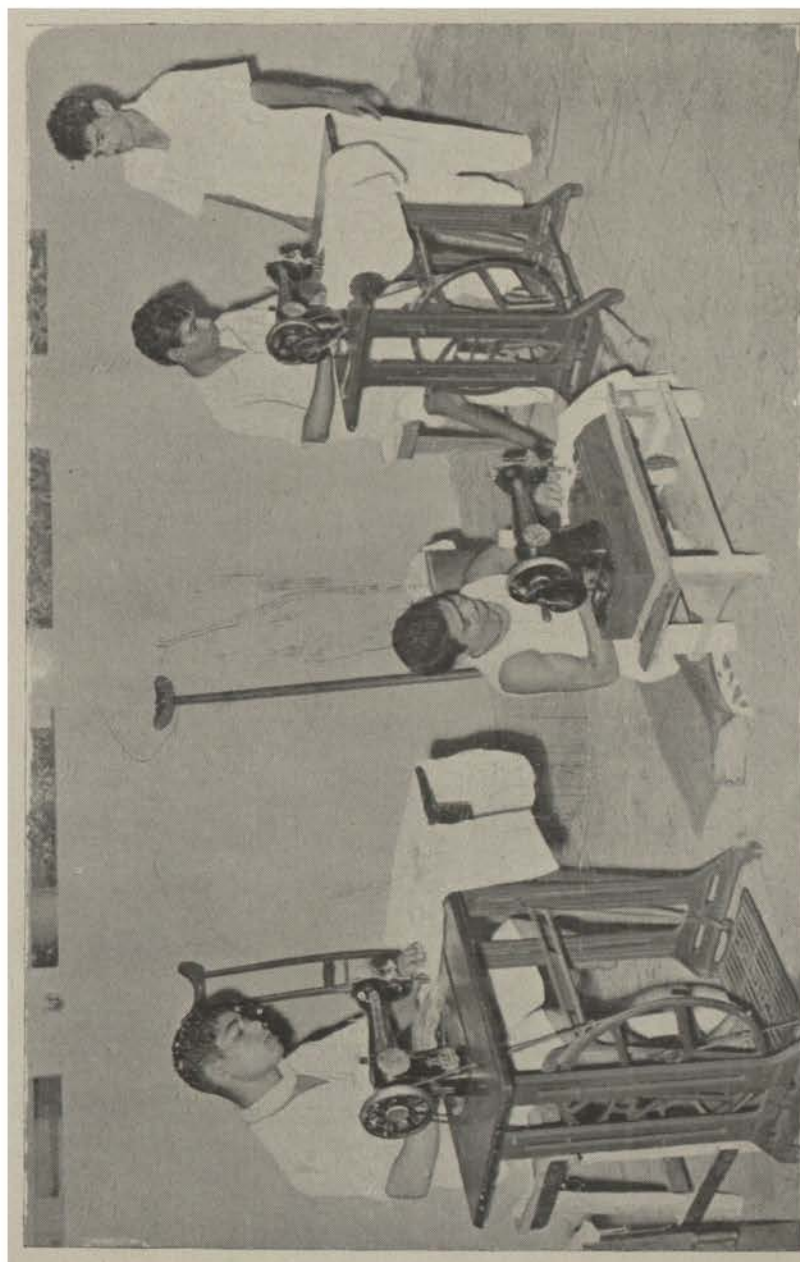
Sewing.—We have recently commenced a sewing class for women but it takes much time and patience.

Other Industries.—Our other industries include gardening, grain cleaning vegetable cutting, bag-making, etc."

27. *Literacy Education.*—Literacy classes are conducted in the institutions as far as possible based on the co-operation of voluntary social workers and institutional staff. In this respect the superintendent, Beggars Home for Males, Visapur reports:

"Literacy class formed the special feature of leisure time activities for inmates along with other items. The class commenced its activity from 1st December 1955 starting with a batch of 27 beggar inmates. The teacher in-charge who displayed in him the requisite qualities of a teacher was very popular with his pupils as he made the class interesting by recreational activities e. g., gramophone record songs and dramatics. The class was an interesting experience for adults of this institution. It is a delightful sight, indeed, for any visitor to see the adults doing their lessons in a peaceful calm way. An entire satisfaction that their faces display while studying lessons may allure anybody's heart in an enchanting way. It is a very good example of what a man can make of himself if he is determined to do so."

Inmates are given the benefit of Adult Education Scheme in other institutions as well. Particularly, in the Beggars Home for Males, Worli, three different literacy classes, Hindi, Marathi and Urdu have been started and the requirements such as books, slates and boards have been supplied by the City Education Committee free of cost, which has also deputed three teachers under



The Crippled beggars at work at the Lady Dhunbai Jehangir
Home for the Destitute (Tailoring Section).

the Adult Education Scheme. The classes are held for six days in a week except Sunday from 7-30 p.m. to 8-30 p.m. in the institution. At present there are 67 inmates attending the classes from among the statutory beggar inmates.

Health and Sanitation

28. The general health of the inmates in all the institutions was on the whole satisfactory throughout the year and there were no major epidemics during the year under report.

The Superintendent, Beggars Home for Males, Visapur, reports on the general health of the inmates:—

“General health of the inmates during the period was satisfactory.

Total number of patients who were given medical aid as out-door patients was 3,404.

Total number of inmates who were given in-door treatment was 356.

Total number of deaths during the year was 3. All died in the Civil Hospital at Ahmednagar—two on account of T. B. lungs and one of typhoid.”

There was no epidemic of any infectious disease.

Most common diseases from which the inmates suffer are as under:—

Anæmia, Malnutrition, Malaria, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Chronic Bronchitis, Venereal diseases, Piles, Hernia, Hydrocele Chronic Ulcer and skin diseases, Asthma, Parkinson disease and peptic ulcers, Amæbiasis and Hyperacidity.

As far as possible inmates are treated in the institution for most of their troubles, but when it is found that they require special examination and treatment they are sent to Civil Hospital, Ahmednagar, for the same.

The Superintendent, Lady Dhunbai Jehangir Home, for the Destitute Bombay, reports:—

“There is great improvement in the health of the inmates of this Home. There have been fewer deaths. No out-breaks of any diseases. All acute cases are sent to the King Edward Memorial Hospital for treatment and we would like to thank that Hospital for all help and co-operation given to us. All inmates were given TAB injections in the course of the year. The Municipality comes regularly and sprays with D. D. T., and we have had very few cases of malaria. Here I would mention that the extra milk and butter oil which is given from over-seas, helps a lot, as now we can give extra nourishment to the inmates.”

Casualties

29. Appendix X shows that the total number of deaths during the year under report in all the institutions together was 50 as against 85 of the previous year. Thus there has been a decrease in the number of death by 35. Prompt and timely measures combined with adequate medical facilities on the spot are responsible for the reduction in the number of deaths.

Outside Employment

30. As stated in previous reports, the scheme of outside employment was first introduced in 1952-53. Since then it has been continued with reasonable success. The inmates who are sent for outside employment to the various concerns, go unescorted and it is satisfactory to note that they mostly conduct themselves in an orderly manner and have earned the trust of the employers. The Superintendent, Beggars Home for Males, Worli, reports in this respect :—

“During the year under report outside employment was secured for 62 inmates. Their daily earnings varied from Re. 1 to Rs. 3-11-0. The total amount earned by the inmates through outside employment scheme was Rs. 12,558 out of which Rs. 2,835-1-6 were credited to Government as revenue. The last year's earnings and credits were Rs. 31,930-10-6 and Rs. 5,693-11-0 respectively. Sudden and markable fall in the earnings is due to the fact that the inmates who were once detained in the Home have since been released on licence. Though they are continued in employment, they are now receiving their wages directly and independently as they are no longer under the control of this institution.

Another factor is that due to acute scarcity of outside employment, the new inmates are comparatively less employed. As usual several industrial firms and concerns were contacted to give employment to the inmates. Many times the response was not much encouraging. The following firms and concerns, however, continued to co-operate with us in solving the hard problem of employment for the able-bodied inmates.

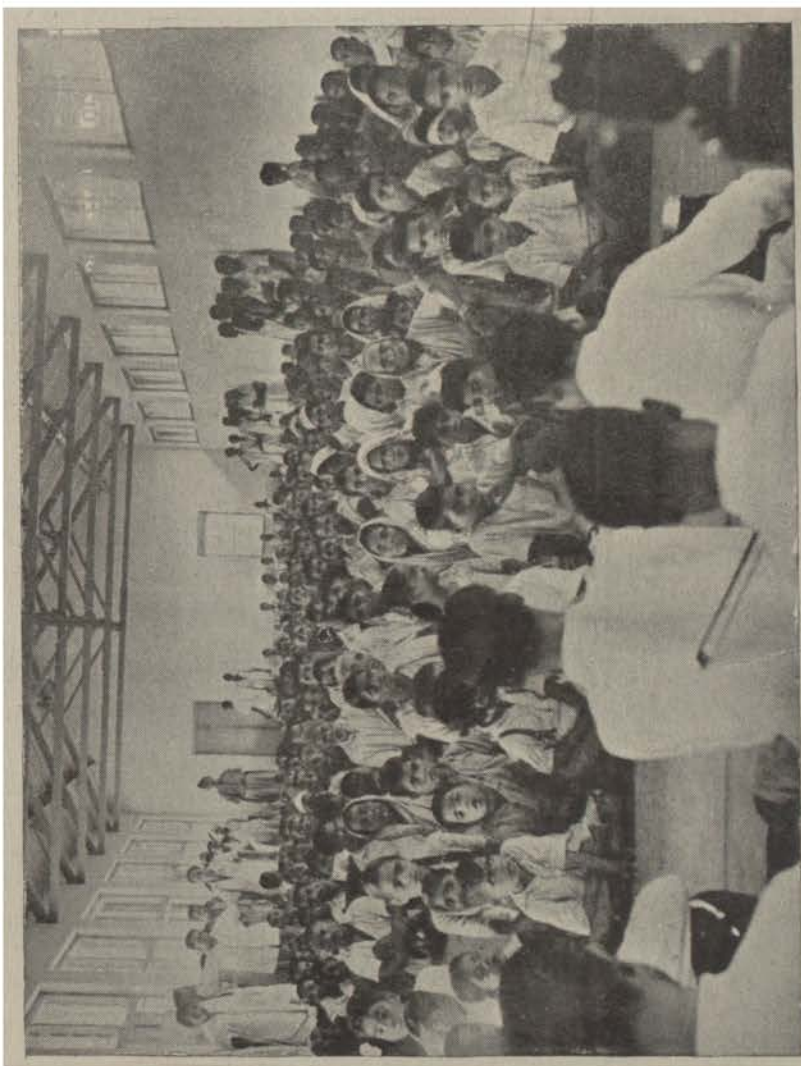
- (1) The Bombay Port Trust.
- (2) The Kemp and Company.
- (3) Messrs. Glaxo Laboratories (India).
- (4) The Bombay Housing Division, P. W. D.

Thanks are due to these firms and concerns mentioned above for their valuable co-operation and help extended towards rehabilitation of beggar inmates.”

Visiting Committees and Releases

31. Appendix IX gives the analysis of the releases during the year under report. Releases after the expiry of the period of detention ordered by the court numbered 707 males and 306 females as against 332 males and 250 females, during the previous year. Visiting Committees of the Beggars Home for Males, Visapur, the Beggars Home for Females, Chembur, the Receiving Centre, Chembur and the Lady Dhunbai Jehangir Home for the Destitute, Bombay, functioned during the year under report as non-official members were appointed on the respective Committees. There was one meeting of the Advisory Committee for the limits of Greater Bombay.

32. The number of inmates released conditionally under section 401, Criminal Procedure Code by Government is 21 males and 4 females as against 29 males and 6 females of the previous year. The number of inmates released on licence within the State of Bombay under section 20 (1) of the Bombay Beggars Act by the Chief Inspector of Certified Institutions is 47 males and 55 females as against 69 males and 27 females of the previous year.



Receiving Centre, Chembur—
Beggars admitted on remand entertained at music.



A view of the stall organised by the Superintendent, Beggars Home for
Males, Worli for exhibiting the articles manufactured in the
institutions of the Department at the exhibition of the All
Nation Society of Culture and Art at Bombay.

The number of releases depends mainly on the home circumstances of the inmates and completion of satisfactory enquiries. Well behaved inmates, who complete a satisfactory period of training in a craft and others for whom outside employment is secured are expeditiously released.

Recreations and Amenities

33. In almost all the institutions the inmates are provided with facilities for indoor and outdoor games. They are encouraged to take part in sports and games along with the staff members.

In addition to the usual Indian games, volley ball has become very popular with the inmates, particularly in the Beggars Home for Males, Worli, Beggars Home for Males, Visapur, Shri Bhikabhai Sakalchand Satia Beggars Home, Odhav, Ahmedabad, and the Beggars Home, Virar. Members of the staff usually join the inmates at games. Film shows and singing of Bhajans form a major part of the recreative activities of the inmates in all the Beggars Homes. Reading rooms with Hindi, Marathi and other regional language dailies and weeklies have been started in almost all the institutions for the benefit of the inmates.

The games and other amenities provided, indirectly help the staff members attached to each institution to come in closer contact with the inmates, understand their problems, win their confidence and to that extent the inmates settle down in the institution, take advantage of the training facilities and look forward to their rehabilitation arrangements earnestly.

Publicity and Interpretation

34. Several articles manufactured at the institutions were exhibited in Kopargaon, Valavane, Jalgaon, Kashti and Bombay Exhibitions and they have been highly appreciated by the public. In the exhibition organized by All Nations Society of Culture and Art in Bombay a stall was assigned to the Juvenile and Beggars Department wherein the articles manufactured in the various institutions of the Department were displayed. These articles were highly appreciated by eminent personalities both official and non-official who recorded their impressions in the Book kept for the purpose at the request of the Superintendent, Beggars Home for Males, Worli, who was in-charge of Stall during the exhibition.

Besides the working of the institutions under the Beggars Scheme, the set up of the whole work and its aims and objects were explained and interpreted through appropriate wall-posters at the exhibitions held at Kopargaon, Valavane, and Kashti Exhibitions.

Miscellaneous

35. Festivals of National rejoicing and important religious days were celebrated in the institutions. The institutions celebrated the Republic Day, the Independence Day, the Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti and the Vanamahotsava Week with great rejoicing.

Finance

36. The direct recurring and non-recurring expenditure for the year 1955-56 (apart from the expenditure in connection with buildings, repairs, etc., charged to Civil Works) is Rs. 9,42,876.

Visitors

37. Social workers interested in the Beggars Problem invariably visit the major Certified Institutions whenever they are in Bombay. The institutions have generally been receiving a number of visitors both officials and non-officials of whom particular mention is made of the following:—

- (1) Shri N. R. Mane, Deputy Director (Welfare), Posts and Telegraphs, New Delhi.
- (2) Shri K. Gafoor, Director of Social Welfare, Hyderabad,
- (3) Shri Radhakant, Secretary Social Welfare Department, U. P.
- (4) Shri B. P. Vaidya, Member, Legislative Assembly, Saurashtra.
- (5) Shri J. F. Bulsara, United Nations Expert in Social Welfare.
- (6) Members of the Advisory Committee for Greater Bombay, under the Bombay Beggars Act.

General

38. The application of the Bombay Beggars Act to the limits of the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation and the Poona Municipal Corporation is under consideration.

In respect of Ahmedabad, Government have sanctioned recently the construction of two additional dormitories on the premises of the Shri Bhikabhai Sakalchand Satia Beggars Home, Odhav, Ahmedabad. The Municipal Commissioner, Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation has also intimated this Department that he has issued instructions for starting the construction work of another set of two dormitories by way of contribution on the part of the Municipal Corporation towards the Building Programme for the introduction of the Beggars Scheme in Ahmedabad. It is expected that the construction work of all these four dormitories will soon be completed when these buildings will serve the purpose of Receiving Centre, for Ahmedabad and the Bombay Beggars Act could also then be applied to the limits of Ahmedabad Municipal Corporations.

A scheme for the application of the Bombay Beggars Act to the limits of Poona Municipal Corporation has also been submitted to Government. The scheme involves construction of new buildings for the purpose of a Receiving Centre and in order to curtail expenditure a site already owned by Government has been selected so that no expenditure is incurred on acquisition of land for the buildings of the Receiving Centre.

Owing to a variety of socio-economic causes beggars migrate to urban areas like Ahmedabad and Poona and when the provisions of the Bombay Beggars Act are applied to these areas the problem of beggary could be tackled more efficiently.

Conclusion

39. Thanks are due to the various Social Organizations for their continued co-operation in accommodating the statutory beggars in their institutions and to the various associations for sparing their probation officers for making home enquiries of beggars inmates referred to them.

Thanks are also due to the various employers of labour for their co-operation and help in employing the inmates of the institutions of this Department in their work-shops and factories and thereby in solving the problem of rehabilitation of beggar inmates to the extent that would be possible.

Yours faithfully,

D. V. KULKARNI,
Chief Inspector of Certified Institutions,
State of Bombay, Poona.

APPENDIX I

Names of Institutions established or certified under the Bombay Beggars Act as stood on 31st March 1956

Serial No.	Name of the Institution.	District.	Authority under which opened.	Name of the Management of the institution.	Type of beggar inmates.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Receiving Centre, Chembur ...	Bombay ...	G. N., H. D., No. 1687/5 of 5th June 1947 and 26th February 1949.	Government	Female beggars under trial with children below 5 years of age and Male beggars under trial.
2	Beggars Home for Males, Visapur..	Ahmednagar...	G. N., H. D., No. 7701/4-1921 of 14th March 1946.	Do.	Able bodied male beggars.
3	Beggars Home for Females, Chembur, Bombay (with an Annex for female blind beggars).	Bombay ...	Do.	Do.	Able bodied female beggars with children below 5 years of age. (Blind women are accommodated in the Annex for female blind beggars).
4	Beggars Home for Males, Worli ...	Do.	G. N., H. D., No. 9606/5 of 27th December 1949.	Do.	Able bodied male beggars.
5	Beggars Colony for Leprosy Patients, Pui.	Kolaba ...	G. N., H. D., No. 7701/4—1921 of 14th March 1946.	Do.	Leprosy beggars males and females..
6	Central Mental Hospital, Yeravda.	Poona ...	Do.	Do.	Male and female lunatic beggars,
7	N. M. Mental Hospital, Thana ...	Thana ...	Do.	Do.	Do.

8	King George V Infirmary, Bombay	Bombay	...	G. N., H. D., No. 7701/4-1921 of 21st August 1946.	...	King George Memorial.	V	Infirm, bed-ridden beggars males and females.
9	Lady Dhunbai Jehangir Home for the Destitute, Bombay.	Do.	...	G. N., H. D., No. 7701/4-1921 of 14th March 1946.	...	Do.	...	Infirm and crippled beggars males and females.
10	Mental Hospital, Dharwar	Dharwar	...	Do.	...	Government	...	Male and female lunatic beggars.
11	Mental Hospital Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
12	Mental Hospital, Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
13	Acworth Leprosy Home, Matunga.	Bombay	...	G. N., H. D., No. 6918/5-1921 of 15th October 1948.	...	Private	...	Leprosy beggars male and female.
14	Poona School and Home for the Blind, Poona.	Poona	...	G. N., H. D., No. 280/6 of 27th July 1950.	...	Do.	...	Blind male beggars.
15	David Sassoon Infirm Asylum, Poona.	Do.	...	G. N., H. D., No. 8754/5 of 31st July 1950.	...	Do.	...	Crippled beggars of either sex.
16	Shri Bhikabhai Sakalchand Satia Beggars Home, Odhav, Ahmedabad.	Ahmedabad	...	G. N., H. D., No. 4893/5-II of 11th July 1952.	...	Government	...	Male Beggars.
17	Beggars Home, Virar	Thana	...	G. R., H. D., No. 1895/6 of 11th November 1953.	...	Do.	...	Do.
18	Eduljee Framjee Allbless Leprosy Home, Trombay, Bombay.	Bombay	...	G. N., H. D., No. BBA. 5053/5627 of 2nd February 1955.	...	Private	...	Leprosy male beggars.
19	Haji Allarakhia Sonavala Andh and Anath Stree Ashram, Andheri, Bombay.	Do.	...	G. N., H. D., No. BBA. 5053/15992 of 21st February 1955.	...	Do.	...	Blind female beggars.

APPENDIX II

Analysis of beggars tried by the Court for the period from 1st April 1955 to 31st March 1956

1	Cases pending on 1st April 1955.				6 Number of persons newly arrested and admitted on remand.	7 Grand total.	8 Released under Section 5 (3) before conviction.	9 Released under Section 5 (5) with admonition.	10 Detained in Institutions under Section 5 (5).	11 Cases taken to dormant file.	12 Deaths while under trial.	13 Cases transferred to Juvenile Court as inmates were found below age.	14 Escapes while under trial.	15 Sent to Prison under Section 6 (2) of Bombay Beggars Act.	16	Cases pending on 31st March 1956.				21 Grand total.
	3 Custody.	5 Under treatment in hospital.	4 Bailed out.	2 Total.																
Males ...	125	25	14	164	1,930	2,054	108	614	811	19	12	..	28	1	..	879	98	19	491	2,084
Females ...	41	29	51	121	637	748	107	271	228	28	8	..	..	1	..	46	12	57	115	748
Total ...	166	54	65	285	2,547	2,832	215	885	1,039	42	15	..	28	2	..	425	105	76	606	2,832

APPENDIX III

*Analysis of beggar inmates detained in Certified Institutions for the period
from 1st April 1955 to 31st March 1956*

Serial No.	Particulars.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Lunatic ...	19	3	22
2	Blind ...	117	12	129
3	Deaf-Mute ...	16	8	24
4	V. D. ...	...	1	1
5	T. B. ...	38	3	41
6	Leprosy patients ...	71	23	94
7	Old, Infirm and Crippled ...	150	91	241
8	Able-bodied ...	400	87	487
	Total ...	811	228	1,039

APPENDIX III-A

*Classification of detained beggars according to age for the year
1955-56*

	16 to 25 years.	26 to 40 years.	41 years and above.	Total.
Males ...	109	270	432	811
Females ...	18	66	144	228
Total ...	127	336	576	1,039

APPENDIX IV

Classification of beggar inmates according to period of detention during the period from 1st April 1953 to 31st March 1956 (Committed for the first time)

Name of Institution.	Total No. of inmates.		For 1 year or less.		1 to 2 years.		2 to 3 years.		Above 3 years.		Total	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Receiving Centre for Beggars, Chembur.	658	179	341	158	286	19	31	2	...	...	658	179
Total ...	658	179	341	158	286	19	31	2	...	...	658	179

APPENDIX V

Classification of beggar inmates convicted for the Second time and subsequently and detained in Certified Institutions for the period from 1st April 1955 to 31st March 1956

S. No.	Particulars.	Detention for second conviction.	Detention for subsequent conviction.	No. of inmates.		Period of detention.					Total.
				Males.	Females.	1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	3 to 4 years.	4 to 5 years.	
1	Receiving Centre for Beggars, Chembur (Both males and females)	187	15	153	49	8	21	152	...	21	202
	Total ...	187	15	153	49	8	21	152	...	21	202

APPENDIX VI

*Analysis of beggar inmates detained during the period from 1st April 1955 to 31st March 1956
(according to domicile)*

S. No.	Name of the Institution.	Belonging to Bombay City.		Other Districts of the Bombay State.		Other States of the Indian Union.		Not known.		Other than Indian Union.		Total.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	Receiving Centre for Males and Females, Chembur.	350	82	199	124	808	50	14	15	...	7	1,039
		350	82	199	124	808	50	14	15	...	7	1039

APPENDIX VII

Analysis of escapes during the period from 1st April 1955 to 31st March 1956

S. No.	Name of institution.	Escapes during the year 1955-56.	Absconders in column 3 traced and readmitted.	Absconders who remained untraced from the number of absconders of the year 1955-56.	No. of absconders on 1st April 1955.	Traced from among absconders of column 6.	No. of inmates escaped during previous year and remained untraced.	No. of inmates at large on 31st March 1956.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Receiving Centre for Beggars, Chembur	...	...	13	40	1	39	52
2	Beggars Home for Males, Visapur	...	...	30	121	1	120	150
3	Beggars Home for Males, Worli	...	3	15	81	...	81	96
4	Leprosy Hospital, Pui	...	2	8	142	...	142	156
5	Lady Dhunbai Jehangir Home for the Destitute, Bombay.	6	2	4	122	...	122	126
6	Acworth Leprosy Home, Bombay	11	...	11	67	...	67	78
7	Beggars Home for Females, Chembur	11	2	9	22	...	22	31
8	Poona School and Home for the Blind, Poona	2	...	2	48	2	46	48
9	David Sassoon Infirmary Asylum, Poona	16	...	16	72	...	72	88
10	Shri Bhikabhai Sakalchand Satia Beggars Home, Odhav, Ahmedabad.	14	...	14	21	1	20	34
11	Beggars Home, Virar	7	1	6	40	1	39	45
12	Edujies Framjee Albates Leprosy Home, Trombay, Bombay.	14	...	14	...	...	...	14
13	Haji Allarakhia Sonawala Andh and Anath Stree Ashram, Andheri.	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Total ...		153	10	143	776	6	770	919

Statement showing trades introduced and the number of inmates employed during the period from 1st April 1955 to 31st March 1956

3	Receiving Centre, Chembur..	...	20	105	10	...	5	10	...	1	...	5	...	...	215	371	...	5	3	3	10	5	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	95	194		
4	Beggars Home for Males, Visapur.	...	5	35	107	...	31	...	76	33	39	...	11	2	46	375	...	4	16	26	81	4	44	24	72	...	7	8	32	318			
5	Lady Dhanbai Jahangir Home for the Destitute, Bombay.	...	...	12	16	4	...	8	9	1	6	12	...	...	80	148	...	...	1	5	20	4	4	...	3	...	6	...	...	150	103		
6	Shri Bhikabhai Sakalchand Sata Beggars Home, Odhav, Ahmedabad.	...	10	7	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11		
7	David Sassoon Infirm Asylum, Poona.	...	...	1	20	...	3	...	2	6	3	10	10	...	...	70	...	...	...	1	10	...	4	3	6	2	2	4	...	7	39		
8	Beggars Home, Virar	...	20	...	40	...	...	...	...	12	20	...	...	...	90	112	...	1	...	...	20	...	...	12	10	...	...	...	...	10	53		
9	Poona School and Home for the Blind, Poona.	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4		
10	N. M. Mental Hospital, Thana.	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	7	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	20		
11	Leprosy Hospital, Pui	...	...	3	50	15	...	1	1	4	2	...	...	...	10	86	...	...	1	2	20	12	4	2	...	...	1	...	10	...	53		
12	Mental Hospital, Ahmedabad.	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	7		
13	Haji Allarathia Sonawala Andha and Anath Stree Ashram, Andheri.	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	15	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	14		
Total ...		5	105	167	564	67	23	65	41	189	72	156	56	11	2	394	1,857	8	33	40	94	332	37	104	54	152	8	21	21	7	18	350	1,171

APPENDIX IX

Analysis of beggar inmates released during the period from 1st April 1955 to 31st March 1956

S. No.	Name of Institution.	Released at the end of the detention period.		Released conditionally under section 401, C. P. C.		Released on licence under section 20(1), Bombay Beggars Act.		Cases set aside by the High Court.		Total.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	Receiving Centre, Chembur	28	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	83
2	Beggars Home for Females, Chembur	...	164	...	2	...	34	...	2	202
3	Beggars Home for Males, Visapur	864	...	8	...	3	...	...	...	975
4	Beggars Home for Males, Worli	105	...	9	...	23	...	...	...	197
5	Leprosy Hospital, Pui	23	4	...	...	2	...	...	1	30
6	King George V Infirmary, Bombay	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
7	Lady Dhunbai Jehangir Home for Destitute, Bombay.	106	102	3	2	7	19	...	...	239
8	Poona School and Home for the Blind, Poona.	17	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	18
9	Shri Bhikabai Sakalchand Satia Beggars Home, Odhav, Ahmedabad.	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
10	Beggars Home, Virar	25	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	32
11	David Sassoon Infirmary Asylum, Poona	...	23	...	...	...	1	...	...	24
12	Haji Allarakhia Sonawala Andh and Anath Stree Ashrama, Andheri.	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	7
13	Eduljee Framjee Allibless Leprosy Home, Trombay, Bombay.	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
14	N. M. Mental Hospital, Thana	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Total	707	306	21	4	47	65	...	8	1,148

APPENDIX X

Analysis of deaths during the period from 1st April 1955 to 31st March 1956

S. No.	Name of the Institution.	No. of deaths.		Causes of deaths.									Total No. of deaths.	
		Males.	Females.	9 Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	6 Anaemia.	7 Congestive cardiac failure.	8 T. B.	9 Typhoid.	10 General Debility.	11 Senile debility.	12 Chronic Nephritis.	13 Acute hepatitis.		14 Leprosy.
1	2	25	25	8	8	2	9	1	9	2	2	1	2	50
1	Receiving Centre, Chembur	5	1	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	6
2	Beggars Home for Females, Chembur	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	5
3	Beggars Home for Males, Worli	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	4
4	Beggars Home for Males, Visapur	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
5	Leprosy Hospital, Pui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Central Mental Hospital, Yeravda	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
7	King George V Infirmary, Bombay	4	9	5	3	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	13
8	Lady Dhunbai hangir Home for the Destitute, Bombay.	5	6	1	2	1	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	11
9	Acworth Leprosy Home, Matunga	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
10	Haji Alarakhia Sonawala Andh and Anath Sree Ashram, Andheri.	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
11	David Sassoon Infirmary Asylum, Poona	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3
	Total	25	25	8	8	2	9	1	9	2	2	1	2	50

APPENDIX XI

Population Statement of Certified Institutions for the year ending 31st March 1956

S. No.	Name of the Institution.	No. on 1-4-1955.	No. admitted during the year 1955-56 by detention (plus).	No. received otherwise than by detention and transfer (such as license revoked etc. (plus).	No. received on transfer from other institutions (plus).	No. released during the year 1955-56 (minus).	No. transferred to other institutions (minus).	No. of deaths (minus).	No. of inmates escaped during the period and remained untraced (minus).	No. present on 31-3-1956.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Receiving Centre, Chember	40	1039	...	30	33	1000	6	13	37
2	Beggars Home for Females, Chembur.	264	222	...	13	202	108	5	9	175
3	Beggars Home for Males, Worli.	200	186	4	22	137	64	4	15	194
	Beggars Home for Males, Visapur.	471	246	8	24	375	23	3	30	318
5	Leprosy Hospital, Pui	101	57	...	...	30	9	...	8	111
6	Central Mental Hospital, Yeravda.	43	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
7	King George V. Infirmary, Bombay.	2	...	...	24	5	10	13	...	...

8	Lady Dhunbai Jehangir Home for the Destitute, Bombay.	277	179	...	33	289	31	11	4	210
9	Mental Hospital, Ahmedabad ...	10	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	9
10	N. M. Mental Hospital, Thana...	106	5	...	...	6	2	...	...	103
11	Aeworth Leprosy Home, Matunga	4	...	...	16	...	2	2	11	5
12	Poona School and Home for the Blind, Poona.	20	21	...	...	18	5	...	2	16
13	Shri Bhikabhai Sakalchand Satia Beggars Home, Odhav, Ahmedabad.	43	97	1	2	84	1	...	14	34
14	Peggars Home, Virar ...	27	66	7	12	32	18	...	6	66
15	David Sassoon Infirmary Asylum, Poona.	39	...	...	31	24	...	8	16	27
16	Eduljee Framjee Allbless Lep- rosy Home, Trombay, Bombay.	...	34	...	...	3	3	...	14	14
17	Haji Allarakhia Sonawala Andh, and Anath Stree Ashram, Andheri.	...	35	...	...	7	4	2	1	21
Total ...		1653	2132	20	213	1143	1232	50	143	1399

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